MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

Of every description executed in the best style and on reasonable terms.

The FARMER has a larger disculation than any other paper in this section of the State. It is now, and has been for thirty-seven consecutive years the official paper of the county.

Ansiness Directory.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. J. B. Woods.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, C Office in Critchfield's block, up stairs. 26-4

GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSI CIAN, Millersburg, Ohlo. Office on the Eas end of Main street, four doors above the Pub-lic Square. 21-29.

J. Pomerene, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, O. Office—On Main street, 4 doors east, of the Rank, Residence—formerly occupied by Dr. Ebright. 28-10.

Dr. T. G. V. Boling, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Millersburg, C Office—on Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine.

Dr. Charles Hunt, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Nashville, Ohl Successor to Dr. Lignett.

W. H. Putt, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Rowville, Ohio, 25,36 to

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. HELLER J. T. MAXWELL Maxwell & Heller,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio. Office, in the Court House, up stairs. Critchfield & Uhl,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio, Office in Critchfield's building, up stairs, 10 Vorhes & Reed.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Thomas A. Taylor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Holmesville, Ohio, will be always ready to attend to procuring back pay, bounty and peristans for disabled and dischar-ged soldiers, and collection of claims for the friends of those deceased. Andrew J. Bett. COUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Millersburg, O. Will fill up and acknowledge
all kinds of Deeds, &c., and record the same;
take Depositions to be used in any Courts in
this State; also, Protest Notes, &c. Office in
County Recorder's office.

HOTELS.

Empire House, J. E. FLEMING, Proprietor, Main Street Millersburg, Ohlo. 26-13

Ohio House, E. W. FORBS Proprietor—west end of Main street, Millersburg, Ohio. 21-9

JEWELRY, &c. A. B. Fry & Co..

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS, Main st., three doors west of Weirich's Hardware store, Millersburg, Ohio. 21-20 N. P. McCormick.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, one door east of Weirich's Hardware Store, Main St., Mili-ersburg, Ohio.

HARDWARE. S. R. WEIRICH.

DEALER IN HARDWARE Iron, Nails, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, &c., MILLERSBURG, O.

LOUIS MAYERS,

Nails, Cutlery, &c.,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

All Kinds of Agricultural Implements for Sale Commission Merchants.

WHOLF & CARY,

BUTTER, EGGS, &c. MILLERSBURG, O.

MISCELLANEOUS. CASKEY & INGLES,

DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY

Yankee Notions, &c., &c., MILLERSBURG OHIO.

> MICHAEL FIKE, DEALER IN FAMILY

Groceries and Provisions. Ousters, Cigars, Sc., Sc., MILLERSBURG, O.

GEO, WEIMER.] E. STEINBACHER. [FAY DOTY. Millersburg Distillery! WEIMER, STEINBACHER & CO., DISTILLERS,

Millersburg, Obio. The highest cash price paid for Corn & Rye. January 1, 1864.

W. R. POMEROY,

(Successor to P. Alban.)
MECHANICAL AND OPERATIVE DENTIST Millersburg, Ohio,

Is prepared to furnish all the latest styles of Artificial Teeth, and to extract or fill teeth in the most skillful manner and on the most reasonable terms; has also introduced some very important improvements in the art which, it is to the interest of the public to know. I will also put up teeth cheaper than they can be got up in Pitisburgh or Cleveland.

All Work Warranted.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6. MY DEAR SIR; -I once went hunting, and fired at a mischievous, chattering chipmunck, and found, when the smoke had cleared away, that the chipmunck, although badly wounded, made a great pretence that he was not hurt at all. But, strange to say

but loaded again for the fox. Now, Judge, the moral: Without a word or an act on my part to justify it you at-tacked me, and I responded. Although winged, you declare you are not burt; the President and Secretary, I am informed, are badly hart, the latter mortally; the former so much so that I shall let you flutter until I try another load. Look on PANIEL S. UHL. Judge; be quiet, await your time; I have ammunition for both the fox and the chip-

In The Press, North American, and En quirer, and in all of the Republicau news-papers of the country, I have found the fol-GENERAL NAGIEE'S LETTER-ONE OF HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT RRESIDENT LINCOLN

AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED. From the National Republican (Official,) Oct. 3. "The copperhead press of the country are giving circulation to a letter addressed by General Naglee to Hon. William D. Kelley

of Philadelphia. in which the author, speak-ing of General McClellan, makes the follow-'So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned, I have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was packed a council of war to approve of it? sent to offer him one of the most innortant on the 8th of March thereafter. sent to offer him one of the most important

commands of the army. But this proposi-tion was coupled with the most dishonor-able condition—that he should decline to be candidate for the Presidency. General McClellan restrained his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message. ack to Washington, and say to the President for me, that when I receive my official written orders, he shall have my answer "We are authorized to say that the Presi dent has no recollection of sending any message or messenger to General McCiellan, or of receiving any from him, at any time since he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomae, and certainly non such as mentioned in the published letter of General Naglee. If the Prestdent sent a ssage in writing, the writing can be produced: if a messenger, he can be named.

Let either be done if it can."

To this I answer, that before the assembling of the Chicago Convention, about the ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and which may be intended to move upon the discount of the McClellan, that if he would decline to be a candidate for the Presidency before the Chicago Convention, and would consent to the General in-Chief shall be responsible that it moves as early as that day. Democratic party, in favor of the Republi-can nominee, he should have any position, Hardware, Iron, civil or military, in the gift of the President when re-elected, and that the whole influence of the next Administration should be thrown in his (McClellan's) favor for the

succession. Pardon me, Judge, but hold still just of moment longer, that I may inform you, that prior to this, there was a written correspondence between the son of this confidential old triend of the President, and a prominent Democrat, making substantially the same proposition. Now, in connection with

larger expenditure of time and money than those of General Halleck, Meigs, and Wood-

Major-General McClellan. And for the further refutation and falsi badly wounded, made a great pretence that had been very ill. The President became he was not burt at all. But, strange to say when firing at the lesser game, I had hit a fox, and that fox one of the most cunning destructive animals that had ever infested the neighborhood. Would you believe it, I never stopped to listen to the chipmunck, but loaded again for the fox.

Without a world listen to the Presidential But, strange to say which demanded, through the Republican press, that the army should "on to Richmond," and was about to consent to some movement proposed by Gen. McDowell. On hearing this Gen. McClelina arose from his sick bed and proceeded to the Presidential Residential Re tial mansion, there to join the President and his Cabinet, who had been assembled to meet him. He was asked by the President "to give his plan of campaign." He hes-itated for a moment, during which he re-membered that all information furnished to the Cabinet found its way to the confidential friends of some of them, and thence by the multitude of spies that infested the War and other departments it was forthwith communicated to the enemy, and he replied that he would do so if the President ordered it, but as the President must know how immediately such information was transmitted to the enemy, he, McClellan preferred not to make known his plan of ampaign to the Cabinet unless the President should order it; and the President de-

Mr. Chase remarked to one present, that if Mae persists in thus refusing information,

he is a ruined man. These circumstances occured in January and on February 3d. Do you still intend to reaffirm that "McClellan had no plan, until the Democratic Senators, Mr. Latham and Mr. Rice, and a brigadier from the column Joseph Hooker, concocted one, and

Now, Judge, you will save yourself and friends much confusion, which you have caused them in following you, if you would 'Go and which may all be found in your favorite plan, and confound the orders I have referred to with the following order of the

President : EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862. President's General War Order No. 8.

for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and

that it moves as early as that da

A. LINCOLN L. Thomas, Adjutant General. In which, you will observe, he did not or-der General McClellan to produce a plan

own words, McClellan had exhausted the President's stock of patience; but that he had in the kindness of his heart determined to give General McClellan a chance to redeem himself from utter ridicule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of a campaign. It was then "you said he had no plan, and that when several of the promised ten days had passed he was still without a plan." You further say that General Naglee pecived a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr. say that General Naglee received a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr.
Latham of California, which let you (General Naglee) know that General McClellan
was in danger of removal, because he had
stipulated to submit a plan of campaign
"within a certain number of days, and would
"within a certain number of days, and would be understand how the rebels in the direction
of Brentsville could have been surprised by
any movement in the direction indicated by
any movement in the direction indicated by
any movement in the direction indicated by
any movement in the direction
indicated by
any movement in the direction indicated by
any movement in the direction indicated by
any movement in the direction indicated by
you; but I suppose that that is not important with you, your real objections being onby to relate the story of that obstinate canal
boat, that had passed through all of the

and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac: yours to be done by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York river; mine to move the charitable—don't fail to remember the charitable—don't fail to remember the very Respectfully. every precaution to prevent failure. But be charitable—don't fail to remember the CASH FOR RACS.

The highest market price in Cash will be paid at the BOOK STORE for Rags.

Send in your Rags. We will give you more for them than you are getting.

directly to a point on the railroad south-west of Manassas.

If you will give satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1st. Does not your plan involve a greatly

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

Another Terrible Letter from Gen. Neaght.
—Alas Poor Kelly—A Used up Abolication Congressman—More Progress of Statements—Otellun—Some Very Extraordinary Documents and Facts Brought to Light—How Lincoln and Stanton had a Stemmer Ready to Leave Washington after Pope's Defeat.—F. P. Blair's account of his Interview with General McClellan.—Statements.—Bis Substanciate his Son's Statements.—Wours, truly, Of the War.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Interview and money than money than mine?

Lincoln General Halleck, Meigs, and Woodburgt and money than fail to remember how carefully you have secreted that more terrible blunder than ever occurred in this or the annals of any other work, by which we have no less than twenty-three monitors, constructed at an expense of over twelventillions of dollars and which by the nice calculations of the naval engingers brought in after one of them was determined that with their armament they would float just five inches under water. Now, Judge, do not fail to remember who earefully you have secreted that more terrible blunder than ever occurred in this or the annals of any other work, by which we have no less than twenty-three monitors, constructed at an expense three monitors, constructed at an expense of over twelventillions of dollars, and which there are monitors, constructed at an expense of over twelventillions of dollars, and which the masterly Oration, delivered in Philadel phia, on last Friday evening, before an immer was determined that with their harmament they would float just five inches and control of the naval engingers brown the Great Oration of Hon. George T. Curtiss, in Philadelphia.

We give below a few paragraphs from twenty by three monitors, constructed at an expense of over twelventillions of dollars, and which the masterly Oration, delivered in Philadelphia, or over twelventillions of dollars, and which the masterly Oration of the naval engingers brought in after over twelventillions of the naval engingers brought in after over the work of the ma

Petersburg, where six thousand of his men were marched prisoners into Richmond— tenant in the army, recently graduated from almost without his knowledge—he and Mr. West Point, alert, full of intelligence, and out proper clothing, in some cases being almost without his knowledge—he and Mr.

read the orders and letters that have been published upon all of these military subjects, and which may all be found in your favorite work of the report of the committee on the Conduct of the War, or in Gen. McClellan's report, which is not so great a favorite with you. You evince, again, the most extrapordinary confusion when you assert that the President and his parto, in General McClellan and his staff, mounted. The President and his parto, in General McClellan and his staff, mounted. The President and his parto, in General McClellan and his staff, mounted. The President and his staff, mounted. The President and his staff, mounted. The President and his parto, in General McClellan and his staff, mounted. The President and his parto, in General McClellan and his staff, mounted. The President and his parto, in grant and confound the orders I have replan, and confound the orders I have repaired the army of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a barron of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, uttered by a treatment of high rank and prediction concerning him, and prediction concerning him.

Resolved, That whereas the term of such the rank an cape. With earnest entreaty and suppliestion. McClellan was solicited to assume command and save them and Washington. He consented—ignoring the solicitation of his friends, who desired that he should first insist upon the removal of Mr. Stanton, which he utterly refused, replying that he would not permit any personal consideration to influence his conduct when the capital was in such imment danger. He then accomplished the gaeatest military success of the war. He reorganized the demoralized army of Pope while on the march, and gained the glorious victory at Antietam.—
McClellan's star was again in the ascendant.

within ten days, as you assert, but that his movement should commonce within ten days.

Shifting from your original nomenclawas forgiven by General McClellan, only to tercourse. General McClellan's qualities ture, you now assert that the council was designated as a "council of devision commanders," and that, with the exception of President and his Cabinet safe, than by the

officer, had the courage to resent a disgraceful bribe and insult.

You have affirmed and reaffirmed that

You have affirmed and reaffirmed that

You have affirmed and reaffirmed that

You have affirmed that disgraceYou have affirmed that disprace to some great surprise that
General McClellan proposed to make on the other, to that extent that harmony can nev-General McClellan had no plan, and that, rebel line at Brentsville; and you make out, or prevail, it is the State of Kentucky, and finally, about the end of February, in your no doubt to your satisfaction, that the suc- if there was any one State that should have own words. McClellan had exhausted the cass of the surprise depended entirely upon had influence with the Administration, it

be removed if he did not, and requested you (Naglee) to hasten to Washington." And now, Judge, listen to the truth. No doubt, having indulged so freely in fiction, the truth will be a little distasteful to you, but, having indulged so freely in fiction, the truth will be a little distasteful to you, but, as a favor to me, listen to it until I have done, after which, as far as I am concerned, you may resume your natural inclinations.

First, then, for the purpose of falsifying your declarations read the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

My DEAR SIR:—You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the fall be superintended by the commander thereof in person? I will even grant you are right and that Gen-

use dates he, by his oath to obey.

Very Respectfully.

HENRY M. NAGLEE.

Kelley, Philadelph To Hon. William D. Kelley, Philadelphia

Vore for McClellan & Pendleton.

armament they would float just five inches under water. Now, Judge, do not fail to remember who is responsible for this.—

Again be charitable that, the President and "Fighting Joe Hooker" expellily concealed the contrast of the contrast of the contrast of the contrast of the scenario of you have done me the great honor to interpret and the Secretary of War to that extent that, while the battle was going on at Chantable that, while the battle was going on at Chantable that, while the battle was going on than I alid," and "that all the frequisitions made during the preparations for the movement, instead of going through the ordinary channels, were ordered directly by the President, and do you know that, to the present for complying with your invitation. For many long and weary months, it has need the present of the contry has never been in formed that, on that occasion, Hooker and the President fought the best army that was ever or together, numbering no less than one hundred and sixty-five thousand of the President fought the best army that was ever or together, numbering no less than one hundred and sixty-five thousand of the previount and men, against General Lee, with an army of going through the ordinary of the previount of lated? Why has not Mr. Stanton told this self. My estimate of him is not, so far as I to the families of the thirty-five thousand so unnocessarily slaughtered, instead of at tempting to console them with the pitiful story that "the Eleventh army corps gave in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own in confusion," and that "but one third and pright character to vinticate to some factor of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead which moved the representative of the people toward the brave dead who had a swe believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the people toward the brave dead who had believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the people toward the brave d

McClellan's star was again in the ascendant. | 1862-3. I sought to renew our acquaintance, Mr. Stanton begged forgiveness for the past, and have since been honored by his friend-ship. The opinions, therefore, which I future.

Again Gen. McClellan's trusting nature solely upon observasion of his public acts or prisoners.

General Naglee, it was composed of division Generals. Now, sir, as usual, you falsify the record. There were but nine division officers detailed, and it was convened by General McClellan as a "council of war."

President and his Cabinet sate, than by the soldier are by no means the limit of his soldier are by no means the limit of his powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles and history of our institutions; a great faculty for calm and wise thinking, a sold that the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers are the powers are the powers are the powers. A broad capacious, and cultivated in the principles are the powers Salt, Fish, Plaster, White & Waler Lime, Power and Oats, Cours our country. Let us rejoice that we have found one honest man, one who would not sell himself, and betray his country, and who, amidst the most outrageous persecution that ever a strong Government inflicted upon a strong Gover or what their modes of forming their opin-ion can be. But the influence of party over the mind is too old a thing to need elucidation, and the arts by which the unserupulous make use of that influence have not been invented for this particular era. It will be a good proof of our intelligence and virtue as a people if we shall now break that influence and defeat those arts.

ror, and that will literally deplete its heart's blood. It will be a statute that blood. It will be a statute that will be as inexorable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and its execution will be as bloody as the laws of Draco. We shall have a system of taxation that will rival that of the worst kings of Egypt, and take from wealth more than half of its profits, and from labor nearly all of its earnings. It will from us the "last dollar," to be sacrificed upon the altar of the shoddy contractor, and the "last man," to be murdered by some incapable political General.

Pay of Postmasters.

By the provisions of an act approved July 1st, 1864, the mode of paying postmas-ters has been changed from commissions to fixed saleries. The pay of the postmaster at New York is fixed at \$6,000 a year; all other offices to be divided into five classes. The first class to receive not more than \$4,000 nor less than \$3,000. The second class to receive less than \$3,000. The second class to receive less than \$3,000, and not less than \$2,000. The third class to receive less than \$2,000 and not less than \$1,000. The forth class to receive less than \$1,000 and not less than \$100.

The following are the resolutions of the

the material portions suppressed by Abolition partisans to prevent a damaging effect upon their party at the elections : At a mass meeting held September 28, 1864, by the Federal prisoners confined at

Stanton almost assuring the country that there had been a great fog, and that it came ble combination of spirit and modesty.—
But from that time I had not particularly or the heavy dows by night, and we would sober truth, which has not been, cannot, But from that time I had not particularly of the heavy dews by hight, and we would observed him until my attention was suddenly arrested by a very striking opinion treachery to General McClellan. All know and prediction concerning him, uttered by a like would be supplied with these, to us, necessary ar-

steamer was prepared to assist in their estable and supplies and supplies are with the contract of the contrac

Chairman of Committee in behalf of

Hon. O. H. Browning.

We have heard several queries, of late, West that his friends felt great doubt Lincoln after his unmistakeable subservience of the Union to abolitionism.

The democrats of Quincy ratified McClelson's nomination on Wednesday evening life for his country. last, and in the course of their rejoicings

the Herald relates the following : "The immense throng then marched with band of music to the residence of O. H. Browning. Being loudly called for Mr. Browning appeared upon the particoin front of his residence and proceeded to address the people. In the course of his remarks he paid a high and well deserved tribute to the repudation and fame of Gen McClel-lan. He said that he had often before declared that Gen. McClellan was a true patriot and an exalted statesman. regarded him as the best General our country had produced in the present war; and that he should not feel at all distressed if he should be elected to the Presidency. At the conclusion of his remarks he was honored with three rousing and hearty

This course of Mr. Browning will have great weight with thousands in the west. Democrats, whom he has always politically opposed, have ever honored and respected him as a most honorable and honest man. entertaining no opinions and pursuing no policy he was not profoundly convinced was

"The Rattlesnake."

"The Rattlesnake" says Chandler, "the blood-letter," is a brave snake. He raises the rattle before he strikes, but the "Copperhead" is cowardly; it bites from behind. Voorhees did not bite from behind, nor neglect to raise his rattle when he discolored Chandler's eye at Willard's. Chandler is mistaken. He supposes Copperheads attack from behind because his behind is the only part of his person he exposes. Witness Bull Run, and his refusal to face Wigner. The control of Old Abe, and thus to secure their own necks. The "The Rattlesnake" says Chandler, only part of his person he exposes. Wit has been ness Bull Run, and his refusal to face Wigfall. He is foolish, moreover, in speculating upon the place instead of the effect of Postoff the assault. The "Copperhead" is intend-ing to strick at the abolitionists this fall. and it will be seen that, like the asp which the clown carried to Cleopatra, "it's bite is immortal, and those that die of it, seldom

Another Foul Plot.

The Administration has suppressed the Baltimore Post—the only Democratic paper in Maryland. The offense was giving publicity to the proceedings of a Democratic Conventian which nominated a McClellan electoral ticket for Maryland.

Lives there one American freeman dead to all love for his country in abolitionism, whose whole sole is not fired with inism, whose whole sole is not fired with indignation at this open, shameless, palpable outstretching of the arm, and locking of the fingers of tyrauny? Will one Republican journal in all this land, refuse to denounce with prompt, unsparing vigor, this bold, visable approach of Mr Lincoln towards the perpetration of his rule by violence and usurpation.

But the notary could make no distinction—there was only one method of disposing of such matters. This is a sad condition of such matters, that a Lincoln draft (not for 100,000 men) should fare so badly. Either the shod-dyites here are very stingy or the political machinery in Indiana cousumes much grease. ence and usurpation.

Scenes for History-Lincoln at Antietam.

Rates of Advertising.

[From the Journal of commerce.] Few who have read, none who have care Union prisoners in the South, of which a fully studied the accounts of the battle of brief synopsis was given by telegraph, but is due to our brave troops and their skillful Antictam, know the amount of credit that general for that victory. Worn and weary, defeated and nearly demoralized three weeks Worn and weary, previously, they met the enemy with the consciousness of their responsibility, and they won, as they deserved, a nation's gratitude. Here and there some of the more bitter politicians were found who could not

way in confusion," and that "but one third of General Hooker's army had been brought into agains?

Why did not your Committee on the Conduct of the War exhaust a few of those five hundred days, and a portion of these seventeen hundred pages, devoted to General McClellan, for a single evening, in a domestic circle in New England, where that great leader General Butler, before that great leader General Butler, before the first General McClellan, the way then a young Lieu-better where at the surface and act the ability to appreciate and act do not imagine that anybody can suggest any good reason why I should not publicly any good reason why I should not p gence, and the ability to appreciate and act protect us from the corching sun by day comrades. This is no fancy sketch, but a or the heavy dews by night, and we would sober truth, which has not been, cannot,

> bier, which at his word was set down. uncovered the face of his dead comrade. asked his name and where fell, and then lifting his hat, stood with uncovered head while they passed on to the burial place, Then the President and the General, with their attendants, having done fitting honor

to the soldier of the people, went on their way.

These two incidents we know to be true, in reference to this distinguished gentle and they illustrate the characters of the two man on the questions of the day. Although men. One, feeble, incompetent, dead to all he has been a devoted and unflinching re-publican, he is so well known as one of the most conservative and conscientious men in like minds than for the Psesident of a great people; the other, walking upright as to whether he would continue to support strong under the vast responsebilities thrown on him, loving, devout, affectionate

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

Important from Washington --How the Lincoln Machine is Run at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1864. The Capital, where hitherto only National matters were discussed and laws enacted for the good of the whole country, has, since Mr. Lincoln's nomination, been put entirely to partisan use. The National Republican Committee have taken full possession of all the Capitol buildings, and the Committee rooms of the Senate and House of Representations of the Senate and Hou atives are filled with clerks, busy in mailing (Lincoln) documents all over the loyal States.

One hundred of these clerks there employed I am assured have been detailed from the Government Department, and continue to draw their salaries while engaged in rethe bussiness of the country, for which only they ought to be paid.

The same committee has an immense elec d was
tioneering fund, and are expending the sum
of \$13,000 per day, and will no doubt double
the amount before the 8th of November.
There is no lack of greenbacks here among
the Lincolnites—the printing presses on the
other side of the Avenue being constantly

and thus to secure their own necks. The Postoffice Department, of course, is attend-ing to the lion's share of this work. Eighty pags of mail matter, all containing Lincoln documents, are daily sent to Sherman's army.

More anon.

ENQUIRER.

More anon. ENQUIRER.
This does not look much like a collapse of the funds in Washington, at least, upon which the Journal of Commerce, to-day, has the following: A few days ago we published a note from

A few days ago we published a note from H. J. Raymond, chairman of the Republican National Committee, stating that the "need of funds is pressing." It now appears that the crisis has arrived, for last Wedne-day, when a protested draft for \$7,000 was presented, with a polite request for seventy five cents, the impoverished condition of the Treasury was urged as a reason for a few day's delay in the payment. But the notary could make no distinction—there was only one method of disnosing of grease.